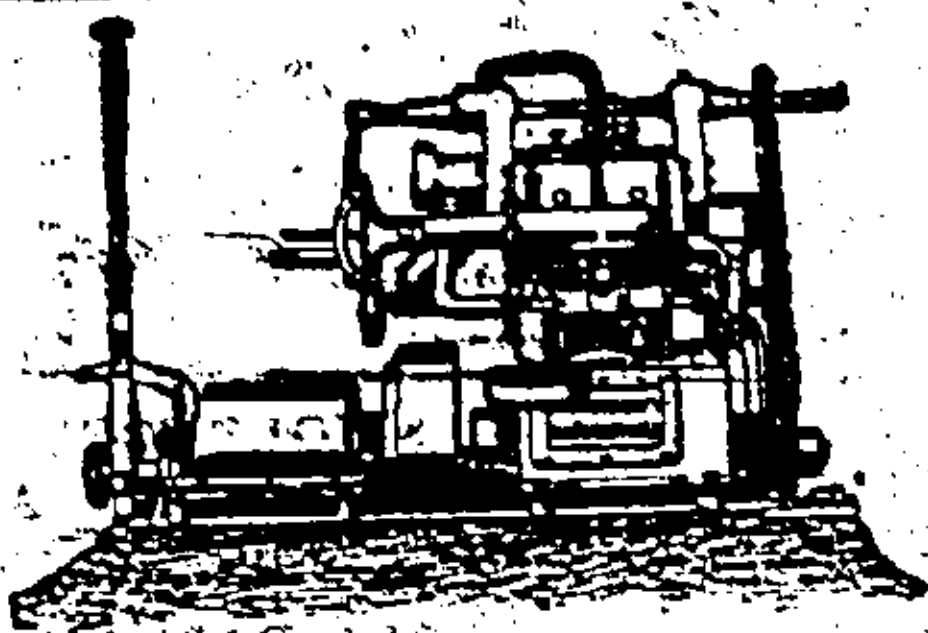


TO-MORROW.
Frawley Co.—Production
"The Rainbow" at The
Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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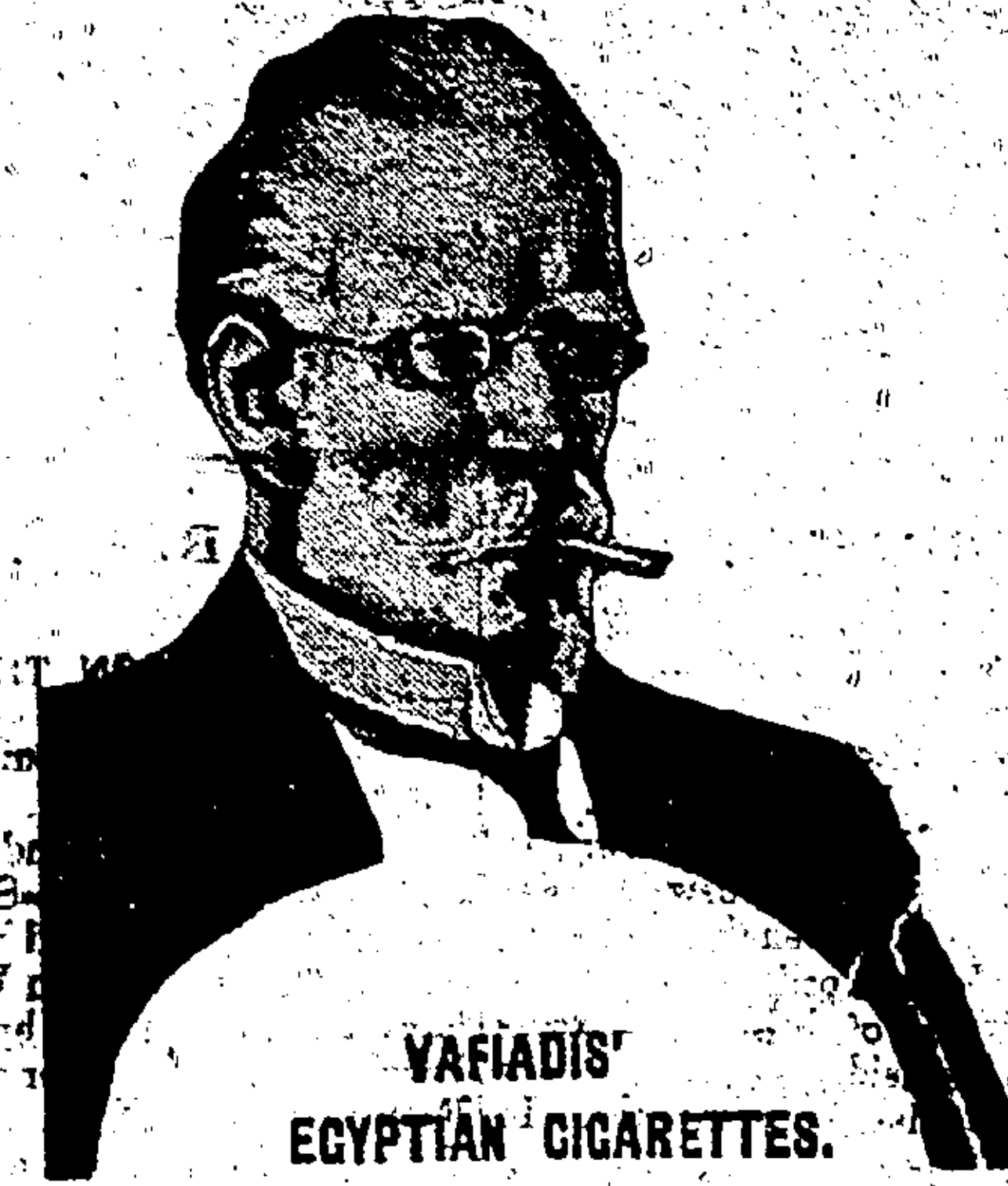
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"	50	2.35
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Consular Changes.

Mr. E. R. Josselyn, U.S. Vice-Consul in Charge in Tientsin, will shortly be transferred to Chungking, and he will be succeeded by Mr. P. S. Heintzelmann, now at Canton, says the P. & T. Times. Mr. E. B. Price, Vice-Consul in Tientsin, is to go to Peking as Assistant Chinese Secretary at the Legation, says Mr. R. P. Tenney, who is appointed to Shanghai.

Madame Melba Honoured.

Letters from Fresno, California, of April 15 state that Mrs. Nellie Melba, the singer, has received word that a title has been conferred upon her by King George in recognition of her work for the Red Cross. She is now officially known as Dame Nellie Melba, Officer of the British Empire, a title which gives her recognition as peeress. Lady Melba. At the time it was hoped that Dame Melba would come on to the Far East from America, but at present her Red Cross work keeps her too busy.

Policemen Burglars.

William Bodden, 30, and Robert Crook, 23, police constables, were found guilty at the Old Bailey recently of breaking into the "Admiralty Mess" Stores at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, and stealing 200 knives, forks, and spoons, a sauce tureen, and other articles, which had been placed in a cupboard from the Naval Officers' Mess. The prisoners were found hiding beneath a table, and their explanation was that they had entered the building thinking there was an outbreak of fire. Both were sentenced to 12 months in the second division.

Revue Producer's Failure.

At the London Bankruptcy Court recently the examination was adjourned for a year of Edward Claudius Werba (professionally known as Ned Werba), who had been engaged in various theatrical enterprises in New York and other American cities. He attributed his inability to pay in connection with the production of the revue, "Dora's Deeds." He returned his liabilities at £1,155, and assets £300. The Official Receiver reported that an order had been made setting aside a portion of the debtor's income for the benefit of his creditors, and as he was going to America on business it was proposed to adjourn his examination for a year.

Death of Professor Hare.

Prof. Joseph Alexander Hare of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, died at his home, 81 Harasumi, Kojikawa on May 2. He was 70 years of age. Prof. Hare was born in London in 1848, but received his education chiefly in France and Germany. He engaged in the shipping business in Holland and then came to Japan, while still a young man. His service to the Japanese Government as a teacher of English began more than forty years ago, with his appointment to the Naval College and later to the Municipal Training School of Commerce in 1879. The latter institution became the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, with which Prof. Hare has been identified from its inception. He was decorated several times by the Emperor of Japan.

60,000,000 Hungry Heels.

There are 60,000,000 towns in England, says the Daily News. What is going to be done to feed them? Although the question is very urgent, neither the Board of Agriculture nor the Ministry of Food have yet found a solution of the problem. Mr. Frothingham, it is true, is now promising to see what can be done to get more back-wheat seed imported, "but up to this week" Mr. J. A. Watson, editor of the *Poultry World*, said recently, "what he has said only provides for three million birds out of the 80 million." "I will not pick up a chicken living in the garden. They must have solid food beside. If they could get plenty of damaged wheat and milling it is they get along all right. At the present time we are importing millions of eggs from Egypt, and many of them are rotten. It would be far more economical, saving both money and tonnage, to import seed."

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G. R.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.

AMERICA SPEEDING-UP.

That the United States is now into the war with daily accelerating movement is very apparent in many directions. President Wilson's address, delivered the other day on behalf of America's Red Cross Society, contained many passages directly bearing on this point. Now comes, as would be seen in one of yesterday's telegrams, further conclusive proof of America's determination to "hustle" forward in every direction towards the alleviation of the hard-pressed Allied troops, who are still valiantly struggling against aggressive enemy action, rendered possible by the defection of Russia, the collapse of Rumania and the temporary set-back of Italy, all of which, particularly the first-mentioned factor, have led to very much increased German forces being concentrated in the Western Front. Its principal objective, as is now well known, is the separation of the British and French Armies and, if possible, the annihilation of the former Army in an attempt to secure possession of the Channel ports of Northern France. So far, the enemy efforts, have been futile. Offensive after offensive has been launched, has met with dogged resistance and has failed to result in anything approaching its objective. The attack on Amiens proved abortive and, to all appearance, has practically been abandoned. The subsequent aggressive actions in Flanders and against the French, though meeting with somewhat more success, have still been grievous disappointments to the enemy, who is quite aware that unless he can break through now, before the full effect of America's gigantic efforts can be felt, he never will break through.

From the beginning of the present series of offensive movements, bodies of American troops of various dimensions have assisted either the British or the French Armies and acquitted themselves with distinction. It was early apparent that a speeding-up in America had become a vital necessity, and right heartily has the call been responded to. Transport after transport has been despatched from American ports during the past few weeks, until now the comparatively small fighting forces of the United States in France and Flanders give promise of becoming equal numerically as they are equal in other respects either to that of the British or the French Armies. Quite recently it was officially announced that American troops on the Western Front numbered at least 500,000. Daily they have been increasing, for now we learn, on the excellent authority of M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, that by next month the American effectives will total over 2,000,000. No wonder the enemy is becoming more and more anxious and is straining every nerve to bring about his most effective coup de grace before the ever-increasing avalanche of American troops is upon him.

The position, therefore, seems to be distinctly hopeful, even though it is believed that we are on the eve of the most sanguinary of the enemy's many offensives, for it is not only the Americans who are increasing their effective forces. Under the new command, the British and French Armies have been converted into a body more pliable and more potent for dealing with the enemy's onrushes than ever before. They await eventualities calmly and with even more certainty than previously, knowing that while attrition is certain in the case of the enemy, increase is daily being assured to them from the great Democracy of the West, as well as from elsewhere. To return to M. Tardieu's statement: there we find not only what it is expected will be the approximate total of American fighting force in less than a fortnight, but we also find the further reassuring statement to the effect that "a new call for a million men will follow as soon as the transport of troops is assured, so that the American force in France will be doubled before mid-summer and trebled before the end of the year." What therefore was confidently hoped from the great accession of strength to the Allied cause, as the result of America's entry, is now quickly being realised. It is the brightening of a horizon that has been dark for a considerable time, and it will hasten on that day, which the world has all along never doubted would dawn, when Prussia's arrogance and efforts to seek world-wide domination will be smashed for ever and an era of peace and prosperity for free nations will set in with glorious prospects for the future.

Lights Resumed.

Those who go down to the sea in ships will learn with the deepest satisfaction that, from the commencement of next month, Gap Rock and Waglan are to exhibit their proper lights from sunset to sunrise. In the early days of the war there were good and excellent reasons why these aids to navigation should not be displayed, but the time has long since passed when there was any further justification for obscuring these lights. From time to time complaints on this subject have been voiced by mariners in the columns of the *Telegraph*, the last correspondence on the matter showing what an isolated policy was being followed here. On the approach to Hongkong, by reason of currents and numerous islands, many dangers are encountered, and it has been a distinct hardship to master mariners to have been deprived of these two lights. We are glad that the airing of this subject has resulted in cause for complaint now being removed—a fact which will be much appreciated by all China Coast officers.

For the Jews.

Since the object of Zionism, according to the Bala programme, is to establish for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law, it need cause no wonder that the recent British successes in that land, coupled with the declarations of Allied statesmen, have given much joy to Jews in all parts of the world. The future of this ancient land will, of course, be left to the Peace Conference to decide, but inasmuch as most of the Allied and neutral Powers have publicly expressed their sympathy with the Jewish national aspirations, and that Britain is quite prepared to put her professions regarding the rights of small nationalities into practice, there is every reason to hope that at length the Jews will come by their own. There can be no doubt about it that the intentions of the Allies in this respect, and especially the unselfishness of Great Britain, have created a deep impression in Zionist circles all over the world, revealing, as they do, that we are not in this war for the sake of territorial gains, but are prepared to support the rightful claims of small nations, even to the extent of actually accomplishing the work of liberation. The Jewish claim to the Holy Land rests on good grounds and by assuring its future Britain and her Allies will cause the realisation of a dream of centuries.

Defeat of the Submarine Menace.

After the extremely reassuring statement regarding the submarine menace—which Mr. Lloyd George made in his speech at Edinburgh—to the effect that "the submarine will still be troublesome but no longer a peril and as the determining factor in winning or losing the war, you can rule out the submarine," the statement just made by the French Minister of Marine, while addressing the Senate, is likewise of the utmost importance. The new engines, he says, which the Allies were using to sweep the seas had enabled them to secure decisive results since January. He also pointed out that during April Great Britain and the United States alone had built 40,000 tons of shipping in excess of enemy sinkings, while the tonnage in damaged shipping restored to service had shown a considerable increase in the last four months. In England alone the tonnage thus restored exceeded half a million tons weekly, while last week the total touched 598,000 tons. These facts abundantly prove that the enemy's campaign at sea has failed just as his campaign on land will meet with a similar fate.

Desperate Opium Smugglers.

A telegram from Sydney (N. S. W.) states that three men smuggled \$3,000 worth of opium from a steamer lying at Balmain, and placing it in a motor car, raced towards the city at 2 o'clock in the morning. The police blocked the road, but the driver of the car made straight for them. Jumping aside, the police fired at the robbers, who, however, escaped. The car was found later at Waterloo, riddled with bullets.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN IS QUALIFIED TO GIVE GOOD ADVICE ONLY WHEN HE HAS OUTGROWN THE CAPACITY TO SET A BAD EXAMPLE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the "Empress of Ireland" disaster.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2d.

Exporting Dollars.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a woman was charged with attempting to export eighteen silver dollars. The woman said she had only come to Hongkong to collect debts. A fine of \$1 was imposed and the woman was advised to change the money.

Straying Goats.

An Indian Police Sergeant was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with allowing his goats to stray. Inspector Gordon said the goats were a great nuisance at one time, but of late they had been rather better. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$2.

Victoria Theatre.

A most attractive change of programme has been arranged by the management of the Victoria Theatre, commencing to-night. Besides war pictures and comics, there will be a special film, "Mater Dolorosa," a great drama which has had a big success in England and America. The new programme should be well worth seeing.

Chinese Admiral Charged.

A case was heard on remand, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, in which Lui Hon-hong was charged with aiding and abetting in an armed robbery at Wanchai. Defendant is described as a Chinese Admiral. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared in his defence, and asked for bail to be fixed. This was subsequently done in a sum of \$1,500 in cash, and the same amount in security.

Heavily Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 tins of prepared opium and four pounds of raw opium. Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying that the opium belonged to a friend who came with him on the same steamer from Singapore. On the first charge a fine of \$1,000, or four months' hard labour, was inflicted, and on the second \$100, or a month's hard labour.

Hidden Opium.

Charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of one tin, and three maces of opium dross, a Chinese youth pleaded guilty. It was stated that defendant was arrested at the Hop Tock Wharf carrying the pots of opium dross in his hand. He was searched and five more pots were found to be sewn in a belt round his waist. A fine of \$100, or in default, a month's hard labour, was imposed.

The Colony's Health.

Four the week ending May 25, there were notified 28 cases of spotted fever (23 fatal), 13 of plague (six fatal), eight of enteric fever (all fatal), four of diphtheria (three fatal) and one fatal occurrence of puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday, there were ten cases of spotted fever (seven fatal), two cases of plague (one fatal) and four non-fatal cases of enteric, the sufferer in the last-named being an Indian, an American, a Filipino and a Britisher.

Alleged Impersonation.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with impersonating a constable and with assaulting another Chinese. Complainant said he came to Hongkong from Canton and went to a house to smoke. Defendant entered his cubicle and accused him of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Defendant said he was a police officer and said he would lock him up if he did not get some opium. Defendant was eventually arrested by some of the other boarders. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,

(VERBATIM)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., to-day afternoon. The Hon. Mr. David Lindsell presided and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Mr. H. P. White, Mr. A. O. Lang (Directors), Mr. R. Sutherland, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Messrs. H. W. Looker, G. P. Lummet, W. Logan, P. O. Potts, E. M. Raymond, G. M. Shaw, L. A. P. Leite, J. Baptista, Ho Kai, S. O. Dabus, A. J. O. da Silva, A. M. da Silva, Lo Men Hing, Ho Shai Kit, Hon. Wong, F. O. Hall, N. MacIntyre, A. B. Stewart, P. M. N. da Silva, K. D. C. Longmire, E. E. Macdonald, P. Tester, J. H. Bowker, Lau Tak Po, A. Darby, D. E. Romedios, Lo Cheung Shin, Lai Yan Kun, E. Abraham, S. O. Ismail and A. O. Davidson (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the time for which this meeting is called I will ask Mr. Sutherland to read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Sutherland having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—This meeting has been called to obtain the sanction of shareholders to the Agreement which was arrived at on the 6th April between Mr. C. H. Ross, as representing the Company, and the Shipping Controller, on behalf of the Government. As you are no doubt aware, from the commencement of the war certain of the Company's steamers were requisitioned by the Government and have been running as transports ever since. In a letter dated 5th May, 1917, the Government requisitioned all of the remaining sea-going vessels belonging to the Company and they have since the 1st June last been running on Government account. We have not protested against this arrangement because so long as the Defence of the Realm Act is in force we consider all the resources of the Company should be at the disposal of the country, but the moment the Defence of the Realm Act is no longer necessary we shall leave no stone unturned to recover our steamers. The Agreement that has been arrived at on the 6th April is of a very complicated nature, as I have no doubt all of you who have perused the document entitled the Heads of Arrangements, which has been on view in our office for some days, will agree. The negotiations leading up to this Agreement have been going on for many months past, and from this you may realise the care that has been exercised on both sides. As from date of requisition charter hire will be paid by the Government at Blue Book rates, plus an allowance for running in Eastern waters, and this charter hire will be paid to us here in dollars, one half at the rate of the day on which it became due and one half at 2½ to the dollar. I am satisfied that Mr. Ross has obtained for us the best terms possible, and although the negotiations, through no fault of the Company, have been unnecessarily protracted, we consider on the whole we have now been fairly dealt with by the Government. I strongly recommend you therefore to vote for the resolution. I may say that your Directors consider they have full powers to close this Agreement without an appeal to the shareholders, but, as the issue was of such importance, we have deemed it advisable to lay the matter before the shareholders. I now beg to propose:—

"That Henry Keswick and Charles Henderson Ross be and they hereby are authorised to enter into Agreement on behalf of the Company with the Shipping Controller and/or with such other Authority of H. M.'s Government as they think fit as to the conditions which, in accordance with the general heads of arrangement arrived at by them with the Shipping Controller on the 6th April last, shall, as from the 1st April, govern the use, control or hire by H. M.'s Government of

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The Frawley Company in "Cheating Cheaters."

Described on the programme as a "melodramatic comedy," "Cheating Cheaters" proved to be a very ingenious four-act play, owing for the presence of practically the whole Company, so unusually large, was the cast. Incidentally, it provided Miss Kathryn Brown-Decker with a splendid opportunity of proving her versatility and of showing how really capable an actress she is. Around her actions practically the whole play revolved, and it was principally owing to her highly talented performance that the play proved so acceptable. The play dealt with the plotting of one "bunch of crooks" against another, in the course of which jewels rich and rare were the objective of both parties. There was of course quite a lot of ingenious scheming and counter-scheming, which led to several dramatic incidents, in which Miss Brown-Decker as Ruth—a supposed "crook" but, as events ultimately proved, a very remarkable pettecoated Sherlock Holmes and Mr. Henry Mortimer (a good fellow gone wrong) were chiefly conspicuous. Miss Valentine Sidney, in the part of Mrs. Brockton, again proved herself to be a very useful member of the Company, while Miss Florence Chapman and Miss Annetta Lloyd as Grace Palmer and Miss Palmer respectively did all that was required of them. Mr. Wm. H. Claire, as Ira L. Sarrre, a criminal Jew lawyer, played his part extremely well and was the cause of much merriment, by his clever portrayal of the well-known Yiddish characteristics. Mr. Wm. D. Howard was likewise quite successful in his character sketch of an Italian musician in league with the crooks. Mr. G. A. Forbes as Steve Wilson and Mr. Reynolds Denniston as George Brockton were crooks and certainly played up to the part. As Ed. Palmer, Mr. T. Daniel Frawley had little to do. In his dual part of Morton Healy and Holmes, Mr. E. L. Delaney was quite successful, as was also Mr. Garry McGarry as Phil Preston. In fact, the Company presented the play with much ability and to the evident appreciation of the fairly large audience present.

To-night the Company stage another drama entitled "The Great Divide."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 25th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 21 weeks.
This Year:—	\$13,732	280,949
Last Year:—	12,218	276,368
Increase:—	1,516	5,583
Decrease:—		

all or any ships or vessels belonging to or chartered by the Company (other than such ships or vessels as are or may be requisitioned under the ordinary system for full Government employment); and that, prior to any Agreement being entered into, they shall have full power to agree as they may think fit to any modification or variation of such heads of arrangement and to any details not embraced or not fully embraced thereby; and that they shall have full power to modify or vary at any time and from time to time as they may think fit the terms of any Agreement entered into by them under the authority of this resolution."

Mr. Ho Fook:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and is now before the meeting for discussion. As no shareholder has any remarks to make, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; I thank you for your attendance.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Minister for Education, when he reminded the House of Commons the other day that the cotton industry was erected to a very large extent on workhouse child labour, recalled a practice that once prevailed in Lancashire and must seem almost incredible to the people of the present day. In the early days of the industry the sense of parental authority and the love of the parents for their children proved an effective restraint on the employer's wish for cheap labour. Parents would not permit their children to work in the factories. The very names of "factory boy" and "factory girl" were regarded as terms of opprobrium and disgrace. But circumstances were stronger than parental love. The wages of the children, owing to the employment of children from outside, were reduced to starvation-point, and so they were slowly and reluctantly compelled to send their children into the factories, that on the combined earnings of all the family might live.

In the period during which the parents refused to allow their children to enter the factory door the "Guardians of the Poor" were not troubled by similar sorrows. They actually sold children from five years old and upwards to the manufacturers. These children were taken from the workhouses to the manufacturing districts on canal boats in a manner that recalls the horrors of the slave trade. They were kept at work for sixteen hours at a stretch. They were whipped when they either could not or would not work. They fed with the pigs, and they died like flies. The horrors which free trade in the lives and limbs of children brought about in mines and factories were exposed more than a century ago. To those who demanded protection by legislation the answer was given that the responsibility of the parent was the proper and sufficient protection of the child. It was only gradually that the conscience of the nation was aroused, but since the process was begun laws and amendment laws relating to the employment of children and young persons in factories, mines, and workshops have been continuously placed upon the Statute-book.

It has been said that the new members who swarmed the Parliamentary benches in 1906 and began to take stock of the established greatness of the place voted the late Mr. John Redmond the finest orator of the lot. They found him one of the few unofficial members at Westminster who have a seat which is so much their own that anyone trespassing in it will sink off when the owner is seen crossing the distant bar. Mr. Redmond sat at the corner of the top bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, and from this place he practised an art of set and formal oratory which had become one of the acknowledged entertainments of the House.

Mr. Redmond was, indeed, one of the full-dress speakers of our public life. As an orator he was always, so to speak, in a frock coat. Though he led the Irish party for so long, his speaking had very little of the special characteristics which we associate with Irish oratory. He had neither the biting wit of Mr. Healy, nor the dark grace of Mr. Dillon, nor the readiness and sparkle of his own younger brother, nor the torrent of words which Mr. William O'Brien could always turn on. Preparation and compendious notes were always essential to Mr. Redmond, and one of the minor tragedies of our Parliamentary history occurred when the notes of his important speeches were either numbered or arranged in consequence, with the result that the enterprise, after leaving painfully for a while, came heavily and discomfitedly to the ground. He was definitely a prepared man, but with time to prepare and a sheet of paper to guide him he would easily exceed anyone in rhetorical, dignified, lucid, and orderly speech.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Rations.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
 "And He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy father know; that He might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by everything that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live."—Deut. 8/3.

"One must live," is a common saying, but the Frenchman was right who rejoined that he failed to see the necessity. The only thing which one must do is one's duty, and the sooner we accept that fact the sooner we arrive at freedom of heart and peace of mind. My text implies that "life" is a bigger thing than just prolonging existence, and the large aspect of it is the one that matters. "Not by bread only doth man live." All very fine, but what is the use of saying that to a hungry man? Well, it was just to such that God did say it; indeed, it appears he allowed them to be hungry in order that they might listen. Nothing clogs human faculties like fulness of bread. A hungry man may be an angry man, but he is at least a wide-awake man, and it is better to be alert than to be well fed.

The Israelites in Egypt were very well fed, so they came to look on that condition as the chief desideratum. Whereas their life in Egypt was not life at all, in fact they did not know what life was until they went stumbling and starving through the desert in pursuit of an ideal and a distant goal which all the well fed "maiden chance" people thought chimerical. That was life at last, when they were on the verge of perishing in the wilderness, marching, not vegetating; living dangerously, not comfortably; not knowing in the morning where the night's bivouac would be, nor from what quarter some enemy might swoop down to dispute the passage.

Keeping ourselves alive, said Carlyle, is the humble but indispensable condition of all else. True, but on that very showing it is the "all else" that counts, the other being but a condition and therefore subordinate. Seated by the flash pots the Israelites had no conception of the all else, no interest in it, indeed no faith in it.

The Nile valley is too lush a region for spiritual vision, so God had to lead them into the desert, and suffer them to hunger, and feed them on daily rations, that they might discover the difference between living and the object of living and acquire some sense of proportion as between the "all else" and "bread only." That does seem to be a kind of knowledge not to be acquired in any other way, and perhaps it is the reason why God has ordained that man must live from hand to mouth in this world. What happens when that rule is anywhere related is shown with deep insight by our Lord in one of His parables. There was a man, said He, who thought he had got round this law. He had attained the general but greatly mistaken ambition of putting himself beyond the reach of want. He had "much goods laid up for many years," and now, said he to himself, "I shall begin to live," that is to say to do what he liked. But what was God's view of the case? This man, said God, is a fool. He has gone out of his senses. He has schemed to ruin his life, and succeeded, so it is time his life came to an end. This night his soul was God's judgment, and it carried with it also His large mercy, under which it is conceivable that the foolish creature who thought the enormous bonum in life is to put oneself beyond the reach of want and then do as one likes might learn better in some other sphere of discipline where he would get less of his own ill-judged way.

The drawback about putting yourself beyond the reach of want is that by the same token you put yourself beyond the reach of God. Perhaps it ought not to be so; but in point of fact it is so with most of us. However it may

be with saints and angels, it is unfortunately the case with the mass of men and women that so long as they have comfort and plenty they trouble themselves very little about God or ought that God stands for. Few would ever lift up their hearts to the Father in heaven if they did not need to petition Him for daily bread. That is the way of us human creatures. We become rather despicable in our own eyes when we realise it, but God does not seem to despise us altogether though we do treat Him like selfish, ill-conditioned children who have no use for a father except as a breadwinner. In the whole world there is nothing nobler than that, yet the Lord seems to bear it from us. See how Moses puts it here to his brethren:—"Then shalt consider in thine heart that, as a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee."

These people had to be taught that life is not a banquet but a battle. It is a march, a pilgrimage, a race—anything except what we foolishly would like to have it, a good time bursting with plenty, in which to-morrow shall be as this day, and more abundant. Hand to mouth for forty years long that generation had to live, never able to lay up beyond the one day's passing store, never beyond the reach of want, never free from toil and peril. Such is the parable of those desert wanderings, and in a way it is that of the whole of human life. The world at large lives always from hand to mouth, never allowed to have much goods laid up for many years that it may idle itself off to perdition. That is because this is a world in which things are to be done, not simply to be enjoyed. If life be a journey, the victim in the wallet must not be weighty. If it be a campaign, no soldier on service carries more than his allowance. An army is rationed as a matter of course, because it exists to get things done, not to pass time and consume stores. It lives not by bread, or for it, but only by means of it, and it is sustained for heroic effort by things which cannot be packed in the commissariat—the honour of its flag, the justice of its cause, the resolve to wrest the prize of victory.

Now to-day war involves the whole citizenship of a nation as never before in modern times. It is no longer a case of sending a comparatively small army out to fight while the majority stays at home, and reads of its endurances and achievements. All fit men who can be spared must now take the field. Every citizen is required to do some sort of national service. Luxuries are largely forbidden and necessities supplied only on strict allowances.

For the first time in their lives, a great many people are learning that they really must live as members of a community and cannot be permitted just to stand by and watch the show. The great common obligations are asserting their imperative claim in the hour of stress. There was a time when it was considered quite a matter of course that some should feast while others starved. If you could afford it, that is to say, pay cash for it you were free to consume, or store, or waste food to any extent, no matter who went short. But under stress of war all that has become a despicable offence, and one result, according to a well-informed correspondent of my own, is that never were so few people actually going short in Marne England. Another, who went from our own number here some time ago, writes from a hospital in Bonnie Scotland to the same effect, and adds that the whole system of rationing is "nothing but the outcome of pure and simple greed" on the part of both buyers and sellers. It does indeed appear to be still necessary to humble us and make us go hungry to bring us to a sense of proportion and teach us true values.

The Goliath is at the gates, and making us all ask big questions. We had thought ourselves secure behind the seas, beyond the reach of want, and the kind of life which was being led in our abundance and security gave ground for misgiving. The popular ideal seemed to be in the midst of plenty to do as one pleased. Empire Day, which has just been celebrated, was founded in the hope of impressing on the

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Search Supervisors.
 All Visiting and Warning Officers of this Squad will meet at Headquarters Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, May 30.

Service Rifles.
 Members of No. 1 Platoon who have not yet done so will draw rifles at Central Armory between 5.30 and 6 p.m. on Wednesday May 29.

Parades.
 Units will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. Uniforms, helmets and spikes.
 Wednesday, May 29.—No. 1 Section.
 Thursday, May 30.—No. 2 Platoon.
 Friday, May 31.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Joined.
 No. 2 Section.—P.O. 451 A. C. Pike.
 Band.—P.O. 453 A. Servignon.

rising generation that we are citizens of the greatest commonwealth of history, not for the purpose of enjoying privileges but of rendering services. It was an attempt to counteract the undutiful, insubordinate, self-pleasing spirit which Kipling warned us against, quoting this very chapter of the Bible:—"Let us forget." We sang that last night—it had a fine tune—forgetting all the while, and meantime inventors were busy evolving the airship and perfecting the submarine till now at length the world-wide Empire is alive to the fact that its safety demands more than a Navy however powerful and self-sacrifice of every citizen, man, woman and child, are demanded, and nothing less can save us.

However deeply we deplore the war it has at least taught us before it had become too late, that life is not a banquet but a campaign, not a festival but a pilgrimage; that we are here in this world not to get what we can out of life but to put what we may into it; that life without ideals is not life at all; that God blesses us not when He overburies our cup with enjoyment and abundance, but when He compels us to buckle on our armour and go out into danger and deprivation, risking everything for the sake of the "all else" which lies beyond the little everythings of our over-valued flesh pots of our lands of bondage.

It may be said one is preaching to the absent, seeing that in this sheltered corner we are in immediate safety and plenty still. But we here are bound by the closest of sympathy and effort with the home lands on which falls the brunt of the battle. Moreover, to us here the call is always coming clearer, and we know not how long our comfort and security may remain unimpaired. This Colony, e.g. may be required to stop playing at charity with lotteries and gale days and made to take its fair share through open taxation in the monetary burden, which it has certainly not taken thus far. Or who can say when some Hannibal plot may be revealed to test our very defences? We do well not to make too sure as to any of our easy circumstances. But whatever contingencies arise we have something to learn from danger and deprivation which we are apt to miss in security and abundance, and in any case we shall pray to be made worthy of our place among the free peoples of the earth who are required to-day to stand as one for all that makes life worth experiencing.

Let no one imagine because we are strategized and imperilled that God has forgotten or has ceased to rule in righteousness. On the contrary, the danger and deprivation are signs that He does rule and does remember. For, "He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and He might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by everything which proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live."

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
 Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

For SINGAPORE.

S.S. "VAN OVERSTRATEN."

will leave for Singapore about 10th June. Cargo accepted for Belawan Deli (Sumatra) without transshipment. Excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
 AGENTS. K.P.M.

FOOD HOARDS.

Power of the Police to Search Houses.

The days of grace for hoarders are past, says the *Manchester Guardian*. In Manchester and Salford a few, and only a few, individuals have admitted the possession of larger stocks of foodstuffs than they are entitled to, and a few more have made inquiries in order to be on the safe side. The law against hoarders is once again in force. Two ways of procedure are said to be open to the authorities. There is the Hoarding Order of last year, which empowers "any person specially authorised in writing by the Food Controller" (or a Food Commissioner) to "enter upon any premises" and search for hoards of food. That is the right of search to which most attention has been lately directed. But the police have independent and concurrent general rights of search under paragraph 51 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and the attention of food control committees has recently been drawn to the existence of these larger powers vested in the police.

A person authorised by the Food Controller may search premises, but may not seize any foodstuffs that are found. A police constable, acting on his responsibility, may not only enter premises and search, but may seize "anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is . . . being kept or used in contravention of these regulations." There has been a doubt, and perhaps a justifiable doubt, in some quarters as to whether this regulation, which was framed before the creation of the Ministry of Food, applied to cases of alleged breaches of the Food Controller's Orders, especially as the Ministry framed a Hoarding Order of its own. That doubt is not shared by the Ministry of Food itself, which has made known its opinion in a document which advises food control committees to rely upon, and in certain cases to invoke the aid of the police. Committees are also urged to ask that, as part of the penalty imposed, the accumulated stocks of food hoarders may be confiscated. Confiscated hoards are to be sold at current retail prices by the food committee concerned, and the first chance of buying will probably be given to hospitals, munition works, canteens, or old-age pensioners. The proceeds will be used in relief of the committee's expenses.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in consequence of the continued absence of rain in sufficient quantity to replenish the gravitation reservoirs and one of the new pumping engines at Taitam Tuk being unavailable for service it is necessary to curtail the supply of water to the Rider Main Districts.

On and after the 29th instant and until further notice, a supply to such districts will be given by public fountains only.

W. CHATHAN,
 Water Authority.
 Public Works Department,
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1918.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 6, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividend &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st June to 6th June, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
 C. BOND,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 78 Gold cased Watches, 402 Silver and steel cased Watches, 36 Bottles Eau de Cologne, 23 Bottles Alcool de Menthe, 29 Dozen assorted Perfumes, 10 Dozen safety Razors, And 2 Enamelled Baths. Terms:—Cash.
 GEO. F. LAMMERT,
 Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST.—One Furry headed, smooth haired, thoroughbred WELSH TERRIER. Answers to name of Bruce. Finder will be rewarded. Apply "WELSH" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ENGLISH Lisle Thread SOCKS

Made from a strong soft thread, are light in weight, very durable and extremely comfortable and cool in wear. Stocked in Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Grey, either plain or with embroidered Clox.

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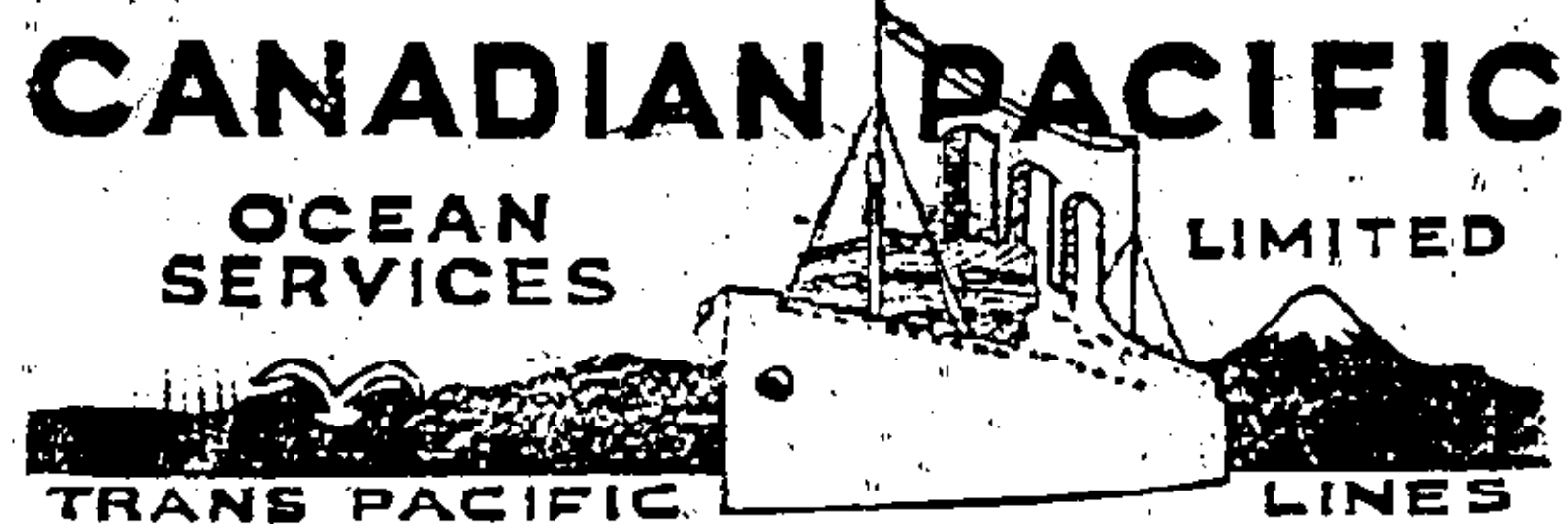
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing from Hongkong at noon.
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ss. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.
ss. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the online, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Telephone No. 141.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	TUES., 28th May, at 4 p.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	THURS., 30th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,000	MONDAY, 3rd June.

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Next sailings from Hongkong:
* Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TOYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	15th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALADO CHUA, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers: Tons, Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU 17,200 12th July.
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NIPPON MARU 11,000 8th November.

Arrivals are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
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Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th May at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN Kueichow		3rd June at noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	6th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanas	Java	in port	5th June	Java
Tijmanoeck	Java & M'sar	30th May	6th June	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Malhorne	J. W. Evans	TUES., 28th May at noon.
Malhan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 31st May at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Wed., 29th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 29th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Fri., 31st May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 31st May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Esang	Fri., 31st May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 2nd June at d'light.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Injured While Minesweeping.
Lieut. A. D. Hopkirk, R.N.R., late chief officer of the Q.N. s.s. Kanahow, who left the coast to offer his services to the Admiralty, was reported, on March 5, to be in hospital at Liverpool, owing to injuries to his leg sustained while mine-sweeping.

Japanese Steamer Founders.
On the morning of May 5 a coasting steamer, the Aoi Maru No. 4, which left Takahama for Hiroshima, foundered shortly after sailing. It is stated that the vessel rolled heavily and shipped water from a cargo port in the side, which had been left open, sinking in seven minutes. There were 131 passengers on board at the time and it is feared that many lives were lost.

New Standard Oil Boat.
The Trontolite, an oil-tanker of 6,500 tons gross has been completed by the Skinner and Eddy Corporation at Seattle, Wash., and turned over to the owners, the Standard Oil Company. Built on the Isherwood system the Trontolite is 435ft. overall, with 420ft. keel, 57ft. beam, and 31ft depth, and loads 9,500 tons or 73,000 barrels. She is driven by 2,500 h.p. electric turbines and has a speed of 10½ knots.

New Japanese Services.
The Taiyo Kairu Kaisha has decided to open a steamship service between Kobe and Java. The Tsuru Maru, 4,300 tons deadweight, will be despatched as the first steamer in the middle of May and will be followed by the Temon Maru VIII, 4,500 tons, at the end of the month. There will be three sailings every two months. The Company has also decided to open a monthly service to Australia. The Yabiko Maru, 3,800 tons deadweight, will be sent as the first steamer to Sydney and Melbourne in July or August. The Taiyo Kairu Kaisha has also joined the Pacific Conference.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. C. Hendriksen, chief officer, Kiangkwan, has gone chief officer, Kiangyung. Mr. E. F. Ellefson, from leave, has gone second officer, Kwangtab. Mr. M. Katz has been appointed third engineer, Kiangyung. Mr. W. Forster, from reserve, has gone master, Loksang. Captain D. W. Kitchie, of the Loksang, is on leave. Mr. J. G. Davis, second officer, Loongsang, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr. W. Thompson, chief engineer, Tuckwo, is on leave. Mr. T. T. Wright, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Tuckwo. Mr. L. V. Souza has been appointed third engineer, Loksang. Mr. S. A. Phillippo, chief officer, Fengtien, has gone chief officer, Ngankin. Mr. H. Jory, chief officer, Ngankin, has gone chief officer, Fengtien. Mr. C. McAlister, second officer, Linan, has gone chief officer, Luchow. Mr. O. N. Farrar, second officer, Vahan, has gone second officer, Linan. Mr. J. B. S. Nucator, from leave, has gone second engineer, Fengtien. Mr. W. W. Block, second engineer, Fengtien, has gone second engineer, Ngankin. Mr. L. Teyssandier, third engineer, Fengtien, is on leave. Mr. R. Brown, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone third engineer, Fengtien. Mr. T. G. Purvis has been appointed chief officer, Ynsingwa. Mr. D. Tilburn, chief officer, Ynsingwa, has gone master, same ship. Mr. A. Campbell has been appointed chief officer, Cornells. Mr. W. Thompson has been appointed master, Kambangan. Mr. E. T. Johns has been appointed chief officer, Kambangan. Mr. H. N. Cornwall has been appointed second officer, Kambangan. Mr. J. Shimada has been appointed third officer, Kambangan. Mr. A. Wilson has been appointed second officer, Castlefield. Mr. J. A. Murphy, chief officer, David Gillies, has gone chief officer, Chinyen. Mr. R. A. Black has been appointed chief engineer, Namhoi. Mr. H. Wright, chief engineer, Namhoi, has gone second engineer, Phumponh. Mr. A. C. S. Pike, fifth engineer, Taiyuan, has resigned. Mr. W. J. McCarthy has been appointed second engineer, Lienhsing. Mr. J. Stuart, second engineer, Phumponh, has resigned. Mr. J. A. Ferguson has been appointed chief engineer, Kambangan. Mr. J. H. Macouley has been appointed superannuated chief engineer, Kambangan. Mr. G. Holt has been appointed third engineer, Kambangan. Mr. M. A. Gomer has been appointed superannuated third engineer, Kambangan. Mr. J. M. Xavier, second engineer, Paul Beau, has resigned.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

A Parallel.

In June, 1866, Prussia entered into war with Austria. On the 18th of June the King of Prussia, William I, issued a manifesto and published a Cabinet order from which quotations are given below.

In August, 1914, Germany, allied now to Austria, entered into war with France, England and Russia. From the 31st July to the 6th August the King of Prussia and German Emperor, William II, issued proclamations and made speeches, from which quotations are also given below.

It is interesting to compare the quotations. One from William I shall come first:

"The Fatherland is in danger. It has not pleased God to crown with success my efforts to maintain the blessings of peace for my people. I have left no way untried in order to discover a method of maintaining the blessings of peace honourably on a firm foundation. I draw the sword for the defence of the sacred possessions of my people. I have sought and held the way open for an amicable settlement. Austria did not wish for it. Prussia, so Austria thinks, must be opposed in all her efforts because that which benefits Prussia will harm Austria. The old unlovely jealous has blazed up brightly. We must fight for our existence."—William I in 1866.

It seems to have a familiar ring, even to those who have little acquaintance with the events of 1866. When have we heard something like it? Well, here is a quotation from William II:

"For forty-three years it has been the earnest aim of my ancestors and myself to maintain peace with the world, and to further our powerful advances in peace. In a defensive war that has been forced upon us, with a clear conscience and a clean hand we take up the sword. We must defend our most sacred possessions, the Fatherland and our own hearths, against ruthless attack. My Government have endeavoured even to the last moment to stave off the inevitable. But our opponents envy us the fruits of our labours. Envious nations on all sides are forcing us to a justified defence. They are forcing the sword into my hand."—William II, 1914.

Between the two Williams there is not much to choose. Both had striven hard for peace; both were reluctantly forced to take up the sword to defend their most sacred possessions, owing, in both cases, to the greed and jealousy of their neighbours. History, it seems, repeats itself almost word for word.

However it is time for another quotation. This one shall be from Field Marshal von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, who writes in the "History of the Franco-German War of 1870-1" as follows:

"The war of 1866 was not one of self-defence against a menaced existence; it was a struggle which was recognised in the Cabinet as necessary, long-intended, and quietly prepared for."

And just one more from the Emperor Frederick's Diary 14th, November 1870:

"Bismarck confessed that when he took up his duties he had the firm resolve to bring about war between Austria and Prussia."

There is, it will be seen, a divergence between the orations of William I and the real facts of the case. Is history repeating itself in this too? Is there an equal divergence between the orations of William II and the real truth?

Can anyone doubt it? Can anyone doubt that some future German historian will confess as von Moltke confessed?

"The war of 1914 was not one of self-defence against a menaced existence; it was a struggle which was recognised in the Cabinet as necessary, long-intended and quietly prepared for."

But it will not end as ended the war of 1866.—By "A. A. M."

Interested Visitors.

A party of Japanese M. P.'s from Formosa, who are making a tour of South China and Hongkong, paid a visit to E. D. O. Wolfe's Court this morning and were very interested in the Court procedure.

ENGLAND'S WAR EFFORT.

Views of A Leading Chilean.

"C. D." writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Senator Silva Vildosola is one of our best friends in South America, yet few people probably in England know even his name as that of the most influential publicist in Chile and one of a prominent group of opinion makers in Latin America. In person small and dapper, he is great in power of the pen. He has written an extraordinary series of articles on the effort of this country, which have been reproduced in *El Mercurio*, one of the most important dailies in a country with an advanced Press. He was editing this paper until just before the war. Then his health broke down, and he went to Switzerland.

"The war cured me," he said, in the course of a conversation which I had with him on the top of a high building in the West end. It resembled an essay, and the simile will do for Senator Vildosola has the look of an eagle; the clear-cut face, with prominent nose and intrepid grey-blue eyes. And he resembles the eagle in vision. He sees farther than most of us, into causes and consequences. "Yes, the war cured me," he repeated. "It made me want to take up my pen again, and I started writing. From the very first I felt there was only one course to take, the course which my conscience dictated. I was following the whole trend of my traditions, and my ideas in supporting the Allies."

It was a voice crying in the wilderness, for German influence is strong in Chile. German Professors had permeated the schools with their theories, German instructors had taught the army through which all the manhood of the nation passes. Such contact was bound to lead to results. The wonder is that they were not more marked, for with our usual sublime indifference we did nothing to counteract them. Until the war, at all events, Germany stood for order and discipline in a country surrounded by conspicuous examples of the contrary. Then, when the war occurred, newspapers were purchased or established in the name of Germany, but the better sort refused to sell themselves.

Yet, with all that, the Germans have never really gained the sympathy of the Chilean or, like the English, obtained an intimate footing in the country. This fact is seen in the British names of many leading families, such as Edwards, Ross, and McKenna. The educated classes and the new generation, represented by the student, are favourable to the Allies, but the Catholic Church, in the main, supports Germany, though there are some notable exceptions. The former anti-clerical legislation of France and the role of Catholic protector adopted by the Kaiser have had something to do with that. But the mass of the people regard the war dispassionately as something afar off and hardly affecting them.

"I have always admired and loved England," pursued Senator Vildosola, "because she has taught liberty, with order, to other democracies. I have known England since the late Victorian days, and have studied her literature and philosophy. I had great confidence in her capacity to do great things, but, frankly, my anticipations have been far exceeded. I have seen England—peaceful England as we always regarded her in Chile—put forth a gigantic effort, the whole nation taking up arms. We thought her at the summit of her greatness—perhaps approaching some decline—but war has put new life into her."

"And a great moral transformation has accompanied this military effort. Its aim is to perfect democratic institutions. And that, likewise, is our aim in Chile. This is why we regard this war as a wonderful experiment in which England is teaching us many lessons."

"I believe that the social and political movement going on in this country will bring England nearer to Chile and the other American democracies. A positive revolution has been effected both

GERMAN HANGED BY MOB.

Said to Have Assaulted President Wilson.

Collinsville, Ill., April 5.—Kneeling with his arms crossed, Robert P. Prager, who was lynched by a mob last night at midnight for alleged disloyal utterances, prayed in German for three minutes before he was hanged, according to statements to-day by members of the lynching party.

Prager was a coal miner, and yesterday at Maryville, Ill., in an address to the miners on Socialism, was said to have made remarks derogatory to President Wilson. Miners there became angry, and when they threatened to do Prager bodily harm, he escaped to Collinsville, his home. Some of the miners, however, followed him, collected a crowd, took Prager from his home, and led him barefoot through the street, waving an American flag. The police, fearing violence, took Prager from the crowd and placed him in the City Hall. Later a large mob gathered in front of the Hall, and demanded the man. Mayor J. H. Siegel counselled calmness, but the police force of four was overpowered, and Prager was found in the basement of the Hall, hiding beneath a pile of tiling. He was dragged down the street and beyond the city limits, the crowd threatening to shoot if the officers approached.

One mile west of the city the rope by which Prager had been led was thrown over the limb of a tree. He was asked if he had anything to say. His answer was to drop on his knees, and with arms crossed to pray in German for three minutes. Without another word he was pulled into the air ten feet and allowed to hang. The mob then dispersed.

The police said that Prager, while in their custody, had stated he was a registered enemy alien, that he was born in Germany, but that he had taken out his first naturalization papers and had hoped to become an American citizen.

Collinsville is twelve miles east of St. Louis, and is in that section of southwestern Illinois that of late has been active against disloyalists.

Before the rope was placed about his neck, Prager wrote the following note in German:

"Dear parents: Carl Henry Prager, Dresden, Germany, I must on this, the 4th day of April, 1918, die. Please pray for me, my dear parents. This is my last letter and testament."

"Your dear son and brother, 'Robert Paul Prager'."

In Prager's pocket was found a long "proclamation" in which he stated his loyalty to the United States and to union labour, and told of his difficulty in entering the Miners' Union.

Prager, yesterday afternoon put up posters at the Maryville mine, proclaiming his loyalty to the Government. When the miners left the workings they were incensed by the proclamation and began to hunt Prager.

Walter Clark, mine superintendent at Maryville, said to-day he was convinced there was no truth in charges that Prager had hoarded powder while employed at the mine. Miners have expressed fear that German spies would get into a mine and attempt to blow it up.

To Discuss Official Matters.

The *Peking Times* says that Dr. Charles Denby, formerly American Consul-General at Shanghai, is expected in the capital via Japan shortly. Dr. Denby is said to be coming to China for the discussion of certain official matters with Dr. McInnes.

In regard to the taxation of the rich and the enfranchisement of women. We regarded England as too conservative, and yet she has shown a striking capacity for change. That ability to adapt herself comes, I think, from the Englishman's perfect manners—he does not like to make a fuss."

As to the future, Senator Vildosola thinks it lies with the English-speaking races, who in this war have proved the champions of moral and civilizing forces as against brutal domination.

GERMANS CURIOUS ABOUT AMERICANS.

Army Leaders Trying to Get Information.

With the American Army in France, Sunday, March 31.—German army leaders are exceedingly anxious to obtain information concerning the most minute detail of the American Army. This is disclosed by a captured German document issued to the Fifth Bavarian Landwehr Infantry Brigade, which instructs every observer and patrol to do his or its best "to bring in information about the new enemy." The results obtained are to be added to official reports.

The captured document starts out by giving details that are known, such as those regarding the American uniform, and adds that the infantry is equipped partly with English rifles, and that the artillery probably has French guns. It says that American troops still continue training in France, adding: "Nothing is known as yet about the methods of fighting or leadership."

"From the preceding meagre details," it continues, "it is evident that sectors K. and M. have the honourable task of obtaining as much information as possible on particular features of American fighting and outpost tactics. This will then be used for extending the information bulletin. Any observation or identification, however insignificant, may be of the greatest value in connection with information already at hand." Attention then is drawn to "self-evident questions" which observers, patrol, and outposts are expected to find answers for.

Under the heading, "The Enemy's Security," the document says:

"Are sentry posts sentry posts, or stronger posts? Further advanced reconnoitring patrols? Manner of challenging? Behavior on post during day and night? Vigilance? Ambush tactics and cunning?"

"Do they shoot and signal on every occasion? Do the posts hold their ground on the approach of a patrol, or do they fall back? Do they give flare-fire signals? When are the beliefs, and what is the behavior during them? Have they any light signals other than French ones?"

Under "enemy patrols" the document asks details on "strength, methods of advance, behavior on meeting, and initiative." These questions come under information on general behavior:

"Are the Americans careful and cautious? And are they careful or noisy? What is their behavior during smoke screens? What is their behavior at meal times? When are these? Can concentration be observed? Is there much reconnoitring? How is the behavior day and night? Is there much machine-gun firing? Is there more or less transport of material than formerly?"

The Germans also want to know whether during reliefs there are more troops in the rear than is customary with the French and what are the times and sounds of reliefs. It is said that used infantry and machine-gun bullets, unexploded shells, and shell splinters are of special value. The Germans want to know whether the copper rotating bands have sharp incisions, indicating the new or worn-out guns, the calibre of which can be determined by the curvature of the splinters, according to the document.

Information regarding the colour and outside appearance of projectiles fired by the Americans also is desired. The German soldiers are ordered to keep faces, splinters of shells, and shell cases having factory initials and numbers. Under the heading, "Enemy shelling," they are asked the American peculiarities compared with the French, what objectives are preferred, and whether dugouts are shelled. The document asks also that it be determined whether the Americans employ bursts of fire or single shots at fixed intervals, and what is the normal firing rate when observation is good.

Many of the above items, while apparently trivial, it is pointed

RATIONS TRAP.

Grim Tale of a Dug-Out.

Wounded men from the western front tell exciting stories of the early days of the great offensive. "There was very heavy fighting to the right and left of us," said one, "and about four o'clock in the afternoon we were ordered to withdraw from the sunk road which had been our home for some days."

"The order came so suddenly that we had no time to destroy our deep dug-outs which had been built by the Germans two years ago or to remove our stores. The tea was left toiling over the cook's fires and outside the quartermaster's store the next day's rations were ready for the mess orderlies. We could look down on all this from our new position, but were told not to move."

"After waiting a while we caught sight of the German advance guard coming through an orchard. A detached party of about 50 came cautiously across the field, finally dropping down into the sunk road. An officer knocked on the cook's fire, kicked over the tea, but left a man on guard over the rations. The party then moved along the road peering into the dug-outs."

"At that moment one of our low-flying aeroplanes spotted the party and dived straight at them. The whole crowd tumbled into the nearest dug-out. It was an opportunity not to be missed. A subaltern and about ten of our men with bombs dashed down the hill to the road. The officer got there first and, pointing his revolver down the steps, called on the Germans to surrender. He was met with a volley. That did it. Down went half a dozen bombs."

"It was a 40ft. deep dug-out, with a long sloping stairway and a turn at the bottom which must have sheltered the Hun, for when the sergeant started to go down a moment after the smoke had cleared he was shot. It was the corporal who solved the problem."

"Running to the quartermaster's store, he caught up three tins of petrol. These he jabbed with a bayonet, and with the petrol streaming from the holes threw them down the shaft of the dug-out. It only needed one bomb after that. Gathering the remainder of the rations, the party dashed back to our lines just as the enemy's mass attack was launched from the orchard."

A vivid description of the coolness of the stretcher-bearers was given by a man wounded after five days' and nights' continuous battle.

"We had withdrawn," he said, "to the high ground overlooking one of the most desolate and barren depressions in the Somme. Our rifles were cocked and the machine-gun crews were ready to sweep the ridge a thousand yards away so soon as the enemy showed himself."

"But over the ridge came two men carrying a stretcher. They were not German. A great shell burst right against them. They halted, turned their heads away until the smoke and gas had drifted past, and then came on again. Four times were they smothered with the dust of bursting shells. Three hundred paces behind them came the German infantry. But they held grimly to their task. Not a shot was fired until they were safely behind the shelter of our position."

£2,100 For A Shorthorn.

A record price for a shorthorn was obtained recently at the Birmingham Spring Show and Sale. Mr. J. Shepherd, buying for South America, gave two thousand guineas for Nollaw Nimrod, a 18-months' old bull, bred and exhibited by Dr. Vaughan Harley, of Blethley. Another of Dr. Vaughan Harley's bulls, Nollaw Darnley, champion of the show, was also bought by Mr. Shepherd for 1,600 guineas.

out by intelligence officers, indicate why the censorship has been obliged to delete certain matters from press dispatches. Since the captured document was issued the Germans naturally have found answers to many of the questions, but about the others the American expeditionary force believes it still has the enemy guessing.

ENGLAND—FROM FRANCE.

By Capt. Lord Dunsany.

"And then we used to have sausages," said the sergeant.

"And mashed?" said the private.

"Yes," said the sergeant; "and beer. And then we used to go home. It was grand in the evenings. We used to go along a lane that was full of them wild roses. And then we come to the road where the houses were. They all had their bit of a garden, every house."

"Nice, I call it, a garden," the private said.

"Yes," said the sergeant, "they all had their garden."

"It came right down to the road. Wooden paling; none of that there wire."

"I hates wire," said the private.

"They didn't have none of it," the N. O. O. went on.

"The gardens came right down to the road, looking lovely. Old Billy Weeks he had them tall pale blue flowers in his garden nearly as high as a man."

"Holyhooks?" said the Private.

"No, they wasn't holyhooks. Lovely they were. We used to stop and look at them, going by every evening. He had a path up the middle of his garden paved with red tiles, Billy Weeks had; and those tall blue flowers growing the whole way along it, both sides alike. They was a wonder. Twenty gardens there most have been, counting them all; but none to touch Billy Weeks with his pale blue flowers. There was an old wind-mill away to the left. Then there were the swifits sailing by overhead and screeching: just about as high again as the houses. Lord how them birds did fly. And then there was the other young fellows, what were not out walking, standing about by the roadside, just doing nothing at all. One of them had a flute: Jim Booker he was. Those were great days. The bats used to come out, flutter, flutter, flutter; and then there'd be a star or two; and the smoke from the chimneys going all grey; and a little cold wind going up and down like the bats; and all the colour going out of things; and the woods looking all strange, and a wonderful quiet in them, and a mist coming up from the stream. It's a queer time that. I always about that time, the way I see it: the end of the evening in the long days, and a star or two, and me and my girl going home. I wonder you don't talk about things for a bit the way you remember them?"

"O, no, sergeant," said the private. "You go on. You do bring it all back so." "I used to bring her home," the sergeant said; "to her father's home. Her father was keeper there and they had a house in the wood. A fine house with queer old tiles on it, and a lot of large friendly dogs. I knew them all by name, same as they knew me. I used to walk home then along the side of the wood. The owls would be about, you could hear them yelling. They'd float out of the wood like, sometimes: all large and white. I knows them," said the Private.

"I saw a fox once so close I could nearly touch him, walking like he was on velvet. He just slipped out of the wood."

"Cunning old brute," said the Private.

"That's the time to be out," said the sergeant. "Ten o'clock on a summer's night, and the night full of noises; not many of them; but what there is, strange; and coming from a great way off, through the quiet, with nothing to stop them. Dogs barking, owls hooting, an old cat; and then just once, a sound that you couldn't account for at all, not anyhow. I've heard sounds on nights like that that nobody 'ud think you'd heard; nothing like the flute that young Booker had—nothing like anything on earth."

"I know," said the Private. "I never told anyone before, because they wouldn't believe you. But it doesn't matter now. There'd be a light in the window to guide me when I got home. I'd walk up through the flowers of our garden. We had

COMPANY REPORT.

Gandee, Price and Co. Limited.

The report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, to be presented at the eleventh ordinary annual meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, 6, Queen's Road Central, at noon on Thursday states:—

The working profit for the year 1917 amounts to \$27,395.75 to which has to be added \$34 for transfer fees, making a total of \$27,429.75. Against this amount have been charged depreciation on furniture and fixtures and on steam-launch "Perfection" \$701.93, and Directors' and Auditors' fees, \$2,150, leaving a net profit for the year of \$24,377.77. After deducting from this amount the balance at debit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year of \$4,296.75, there remains a sum of \$20,081.02, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 60 cents per share on 18,105 shares which will absorb, \$10,863.00
To transfer to General Reserve Account, 6,000.00
To carry forward to next year the sum of, 3,218.02
\$20,081.02

The present Directors are Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, Lau Po-wing and S. C. Pak. In accordance with the articles, Mr. Chan Kai-ming retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

CHAN KAI MING,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

LAWN-TENNIS.

More League Matches.

In the Junior League, Civil Service, playing at home, were beaten by Chinese Y.M.C.A. by 64 games to 35. Scores:—

McPherson and Moorhead beat Clark and Wood, 9-2; best Sara and Hackett, 8-3; best Lyle and Goodall, 8-3.

Chan Chok Sam and Mohler beat Clark and Wood, 8-3; best Sara and Hackett, 8-3; best Lyle and Goodall, 7-4.

J. R. Chan and Ian Yee Hui beat Clark and Wood 6-5, lost to Sara and Hackett, 5-6, lost to Lyle and Goodall 5-6.

Queen's College v. Mifflin. This match resulted in a win for Mifflin by 66 games to 33, the scores being:—

Lo Man Ho and Chiu Man Chan lost to Suganuma and Yamazaki 3-8, lost to Yamada and Matsuo 3-3; lost to Imura and Suga 4-7.

W. Kay and Nagano lost to Suganuma and Yamazaki 2-0, lost to Yamada and Matsuo 4-7, lost to Imura and Suga 4-7.

A. A. Benjehin and Wei Lam Sang lost to Suganuma and Yamazaki 3-8, best Yamada and Matsuo 8-3, lost to Imura and Suga 2-9.

H. K. C. C. Tournament.

In the above tournament last evening the following matches were played:—

Handicap Doubles: Major Arimono and J. A. Jennings (own 4/6) beat F. A. Redmond and A. Moore (own 1/6) 10-8; 6-3.

Handicap Singles: "A"—J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/6) beat O. C. Stark (rec. 15/2) 2-6; 6-3; 6-3.

A lovely garden. Wonderful white and strange the flowers looked at a night-time.

"You bring it all back now, Charlie," said the Private.

"It's a great thing to have lived," said the sergeant.

"I wouldn't have missed it, not for anything."

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
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